Grening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (MUNDATS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. No. 108 S. Third Street.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

Educational Questions.

A MEETING of the County Superintendents of Common Schools of the State has been called at Harrisburg on the 4th of December next. By a circular from the State Superintendent, we learn that the following topics will be specially brought before the assemblage:-

1. The minimum length of time the schools should be kept open. -Should it be increased to

five or six months?
2. Uniformity of text-books in counties.—
Should a provision be made in the law for effect-

ing such uniformity?
3. County aid to Teachers' Institutes.—Should the law now in existence in eight counties be

4. Provisional Certificates .- Should they be dispensed with? It not, what changes should be made in the polley now practised in regard to granting them? 5. Renewing and indorsing Certificates by County Superintendents.—Is it good policy to

renew and indorse them? 6. District Superintendents.—Should there be a general law providing for their appointment? 7. District Institutes .- What can be done to

acrease their number? 8. Branches of study required by law. - Should additions or substitutes be made

Some of these questions are of general inte cest, while others relate more particularly to subjects with which the Superintendents are specially concerned. In regard to the question of increasing the minimum length of time that school should be kept open to five or six months, there can hardly be two opinions, it seems to us, among the intelligent triends of education. Every district should have at least two terms of school, during the year; one in the winter, when the cessation of ordinary tarm labor allows the older children and youth to attend; the other in the spring or early summer, more especially calculated for the younger children but yet with ample provision for such others as may be able to be present. Three months is the minimum length of time for which each of these sessions should be held, and the winter session might be four or even five. Farm labor throughout the country, in this latitude, is mainly over before the first of November, and does not generally commence before the first of April. Here are five months during which good, active, sprightly schools ought to be kept going in every district.

In regard to a very large number of the children over twelve years of age, th's term is the only one during the year that they attend; and every practical teacher knows that the last two months of a five months' session are worth more to his scholars than the first three. It takes a month or two for scholars who spend six or seven months a year in manual labor to get accustomed to study, and to form habits of close and continuous attention. At first their minds are unstrung and without discipline. Study is irksome, and it requires an effort to confine the thoughts to a single subject. But after a few weeks this wears off, and the student is then prepared to do his work and to make substantial progress. In a short term of three months, he hardly gets into this condition of preparedness for mental labor before school is out, and he returns again to the farm or the workshop.

Another argument in favor of long terms in the winter is the fact that, in a great majority of our schools, there is a change of teachers every year. And here again the experience of every teacher is that it takes several weeks to become so familiar with the scholars personally, as to know their acquirements and mental habits sufficiently well to get them properly classified and into the best shape for making progress. Moreover, in regard to scholars who attend school only during the winter term, a little preparatory review of what they have previously gone over is absolutely essential before they are fitted to advance in their studies.

All these considerations, and they are eminently practical ones, lead us to the belief that the minimum length of time for the winter sessions of our common schools should never be less than four, and might well be five months. The summer schools should be at least three months in duration, though as a general rule they are less important than the winter schools, especially in the

rural districts. There are other topics suggested by the questions we have above quoted worthy of discussion, to which we may allude at some other time.

The Young Men's Christian Association. THE annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening at the Academy of Music, presents a fitting occasion for calling public attention to the very important field occupied and work done by that body. Surely every effort to throw the restraints of Christian morality about the hosts of young men growing up in a great city like this, and exposed to its multitudinous temptatious, is

worthy of the highest commendation. The Young Men's Christian Association has been in existence now for twelve years, and his labors have been crowned with marked success. It seeks to furnish the young men of our city with pure and elevating associations; it affords them the advantages of literary culture and companionship; it supplies them with an excellent readingroom and library; and it seeks, by these and kindred influences, to forestall temptation,

and to throw about them such restraints as are most effectual to keep their feet from the downward road.

We advise our young men generally to join this Association, and go to work with it; and we bespeak for the Society itself an increased measure of public confidence and support.

The Size and Salary of the Police Force. YESTERDAY petitions were presented to both branches of Councils to increase the pay and number of our city police. It has long been a well-known fact toat the extent of our city and the number of its inhabitants required a much stronger force than the law at present allows. The wages of the officers, also, could be increased with justice. Let us glance at the statistics of our own and other municicipalities. New York has 800,000 inhabitants and 1500 policeman, being an average of one for every 533 inhabitants. They receive \$1200 per annum. Boston has 240,000, with 379 policemen, averaging one for 632. Washington, with 120,000, has 238, or one for 504. While Philadelphia has 650,000 inhabitants by the old census, with 800 policemen, or one for 813 citizens, at an annual pay of \$730.

It is a false economy which would refuse a fair increase of salary, and it is mistaken wisdom not to enlarge the force to at least 1000. if not 1200 men. We think the petition of the officers of the force is eminently a proper one, and hope that our City Councils will act promptly and generously on the questions submitted. The people, the tax-payers, desire to have efficient protection from honest policemen, and are willing to have a fair price paid them for their services in guarding from danger the lives and property of the residents within their districts.

The Right Kind of an Order.

WE are glad that there is at least one United States officer who is disposed to put his foot upon those displays of Rebel feeling-ostensibly to honor some dead "hero," but really to afford an occasion for keeping up a sort of esprit du corps with reference to the Rebel cause itself-which have been so offensive to every truly loyal man. The gallant Thomas issued the following order lately in reference to one of these "ovations," which had been planned for the remains of the Rebel General R. W. Hanson:-

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE TENNESSEE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nevember 9, 1866

To all Concerned:—
From certain articles published in the Louisville
Courier of this date, it is inferred that the remains
of the Rebel General R. W. Hauson are to be received with in litary honors upon their arrival in

the city.

The Major-General commanding the department directs me to say that, while he has no objection to the late friends of a decea-er kebel attenting his funeral in their private capacity es citizens, and will not interiere with them while so doing, he will not permit any military display there by wearing the uniform or side-arms or carrying the flag of the late Rebel army, or marching by military organiza-tion; and any person attempting so to do will be arrested.

Byt. Bris. Gen. U.S. A. and A. A. G.

THE RIGHTS OF THE REVOLTED SECTION. To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph :-

BURLINGTON, N. .. November 18, 1865. I have this moment read your very courteous editorial comments on my brief communication of November 11. It is possible that my language was a shade too strong, as you sugges; but I can assure you that there was no in ention of being discourteous. You appear to misunderstand my position. My argument was not that the citizens of the late revolted States engaged in the Robellion were less responsible to the law because the Rebellion was not a valid act, but that the act of the Rebellion being illegal, all acts, resolves, and ordinances under the pretended authority of the Government such Repellion called into existence were absolutely void. The liability of the citizens so engaged in rebellion remained the same under the Constitution. The invalidity of the legis ative act could not in any way increase or diminish the guilt of those participating in the Rebellion, any more than it could affect the legal status of the State or which he was a member. it s clear that a State cannot confer power on an agent to do what the State itself has no right to do, whether that agent has a legislative character or is a special agent; and any person assuming to actunder authority of a State, in a case where the State has no right, does not represent the State or bind the State, and cannot justify under the State. The status of the State in the Union is, therefore, in no way affected by the guit of the rebellious citizens. be it great or small. The saus of the state remains, therefore, What it was before the war com. menced. That this is so must be evident from the fact that the judges of the United States have assumed their functions in most of the late revolted States, without the passage of any laws whatever to enable them to perform their auties therein. In order to do this, the States where they exercise their authority must exist as members of the Union, because, when a State ceases to be a member of the Union, the judicial authority of the United States must cease. The authority of the Federal Judiciary over this very State of Georgia is supreme at this moment, is exercised now, and has been exercised for some time. If the State, then, is a member of the Union for Judicial purposes, why is it not equally so for the purposes of representation? The States have not been in rebellion, only the people | The Rebell on was personal, and the offense that of individuals, not of States. The late revolted States have not abdicated or forfeited, and could not, the character they possessed and the relation in which they stood before the war. They are States still, and as much States as when the insurrection was inaugurated; and their relation to their sister States, and their consequent relation to the Government of the United States, is the same relation in which they stood to both when the insurrection commenced. But you say "the State of Georgia had no organized political existence. It was organized by a power which had no right to reorganize it." Now, I hold that the question whether Mr. Johnson's plan of establishing provisional governments in the Southern States was legal or otherwise, has no hing whatever to do with the issue between us. No doubt in order to enable the late revolted states to resume their functions, some new action, not prescribed, was to be resorted to at the close or the war. If "the State of Georgia" as you say, "does rot exist," how comes it that it is recognized as such organism for the purposes of taxation at the bar of the Supreme Court, and in the exercise of that highest act of sovereignty, the right to vote on amendments to the Constitut on? If the late revolved States are not in the Union, and under the protecting wgis of the Constitution, then the so emn allegations made everywhere by the Republican parts at the outbreak of the late civil war, that the struggle was one to maintain the supremacy of the Coustitution and

restore the Union, was a stupendous fraud, and the

more base and wicked because it was the only in-

ducement, at the outset of the strawgle, that led

many to peril life and limb to vindicate its truth.

Suppose you had eatd, at the outset of the war, to the thousands who flooked to the Federal standard, This is not a war to maintain the supremsey of the Constitution, or to restore the Union, but simply to put down the Rebellion, and then to establish a Congressional Direc ory out of the senators and Representatives from the Northern States, who shall dictate what terms it may please for the restoration of the late revoted States to the Union." How many men in your armies would have re mained to risk life and limb and bealth in the establishment of such a policy? The Southern Confederacy would have been in full power and authority to-day.

[Remarks,-In reply to our correspondent, we would briefly ask :- "What is a State?" It must consist of one of three things, -either the territory within its borders, or the people living in that territory, or the civil corporation created by those people, and endowed with certain privileges. It is clearly not the territory, for if the State of New Jersey were to be annexed to Pennsylvania, the territory would remain the same, but the State would have ceased to exist. It is not the people-that our correspondent granted in his last communication. It is the legally elected officers, constituting the civil corporation. Has Georgia any such officers? No; not one. Granted that the whole Rebellion was null and void, and that legally the State of Georgia has done nothing since 1861, where are her officers? They have all returned to private life, by the expiration of their terms. Have they any legal successors who have been elected according to law? Clearly they have not. Where, then, is the State of Georgia? The State of Georgia is a thing of the past.

Our correspondent says the status of the State remains the same as before the war. "That this is so, is evident from the fact that the judges of the United States have assumed their functions in most of the lately revolted States without the passage of any law. In order to do this, the States where they exercise their authority might exist as members of the Union, because where a State ceases to be a member of the Union, the Federal authority of the United States must cease."

The Circuit Courts of the United States have not sat in any of the Southern States since 1861. The District Courts are appointed to sit in certain sections of country, geographically allotted, and bearing no relation to the States. That part of the United States lying between the Delaware river and the Alleghenies, and between New York and Maryland and Virginia, constitutes the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. If the State of Pennsylvania was to be blotted out, it would not change the power of this Court. It sits in a certain territory, and so long as the territory belongs to the United States, so long does its power remain. That it must exist as a State is illogical and absurd.

"If the State of Georgia does not exist, how comes it that it is recognized as such organism for the purposes of taxation?" "It the State, then, is such for judicial purposes, why is it not equally so for the purposes of representation?"

While the States, by rebelifon, forfeited all their rights, they failed to free themselves from any of their duties as members of the Union. That a criminal loses all rights by his misdeeds, does not free him from his obligations. The right of repudiation was forfeited, but the duty of paying taxes has not been escaped. Hence, while she is amenable to all the laws of the United States, she is not at present entitled to any of the rights of a member of the Federal family.

In bringing this argument to a finality, we agree with our correspondent that the war was prosecuted to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and in order that, through all eternity, its supremacy may be secured, we demand guarantees of the South for future good behavior. It is but a consistent conclusion of the great struggle; and as soon as the bonds are signed, the North will receive back the new tates, "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of universal justice."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO!-THE GREAT SUCCESS of this delicious perfame in the comparatively brief time it has been before the public, does not surprise us; as a right rich, delicate, and lasting persume, it has no superior, and we think no equal. For sale by all the principal Druggists - Wilmington Daily Com mercial. 7 14 6mrp

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WENDELL PHILLIPS.

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OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL
AND NAVIGATION C. MPANY.
PHILADRIPHA, November 13 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September last at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par. on the terms of the circular of August 39 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.

11 15 tl21 SOLOMON SHEPRERD, Treasurer.

CORNEE-STONE OF THE LUTHER-B-UM CHAPEL will be laid on SATURGAY. November I7 st southwest corner of TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets. Services at 3h o'clock, P. 3r Addresses by Revs. JOHN CHAMBER, HENSON, and DE WITT TALMAGE. Come! All come!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE
MUTUAL BAFETY IN-UBANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1835.
PRILADELPHIA. November 11, 1885.
tollowing Statemant of the affairs of the Comis published in co. Fermity with a provision of its Fremiums on Policies not marked off No- 8742 462 43

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Losses, expenses, etc., during the year as Marine and In and Navigation teturn plemiums..... 33,157-99 miums policy stamps, etc.

8578,170-28 \$192 669-44 * This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1806
Loan, 1871.
120,000 United States Five Per Cent.
Loan, 1871.
200,000 United States Six Fer Cent.
Loan Isst.
200,000 United States 73-10 Per Cent.
Loan, Treasury Notes.
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per
Cent. Loan exem 18.
54,000 State of reanyivania Six Per
cent. Loan.
45,000 State of reanyivania Five Per
Cent. Loan.
20,00 Peansy vania Railroad first
Mortgage Six Per cent Bonds
25,000 Pennsy vania Railroad Second
Mortgage Six Per cent Bonds
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first liens on City property 195,900-90 1.045 050 Par. Cost, 81 030,552 05 Mat. Val. 81.070 240 75 38,923 95

41,542 60

This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as This being a new shterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA. November 14 1833.

The Board of Friestors have his day destared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT on the CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT Interest on the script of the company, payable on and after the list December proximo, tree of Nationa and State Taxes. Taxes, they have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of they have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TW: NTY PER CENT on the EARNED P (EXIUMS for the year ending Oc ober 31 1886 certificates of which while be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State laxes.

They have ordered also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICAT, S OF PROFI S Of the Company, for the year

"AT, 8 OF PROFI S of the Company, for the year 1862 be redeeded in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st necember proxime, all interest thereon to cease on hatday.

No certificate of profi s issued under \$25 By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend where of it is evidence."

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Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P Jones
James B Merar and,
Josha P. Eyre,
Spencer Mell vaine,
John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
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CAUTION. - ALL PERSONS ARE CAU tioned against receiving or negotiating our check on Cit, National Bank, dated bowember 14, 1866, No. 406 for \$150.00

The said check having been obtained without value, the payment has been stooped, and will be resisted.

MORGAN NOTOKES NIXON,
11 1934

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276 961-47

CONSUMPTION —SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

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The Proprietor of these medicines consolentiously cites there are public as the only safe, icilable, and cert ain remedies public as the only safe, icilable, and cert ain remedies public as the only safe, icilable, and cert ain remedies public as the only safe, icilable, and cert ain remedies public as the only safe, icilable, and cert ain remedies public is only loss of the body which disperses of the lungs. Limitate in dangerous or statal diseases of the lungs. Limitate in dangerous or statal diseases of the lungs. Limitate in dangerous or statal diseases of the lungs. Limitate in dangerous or statal diseases of the lungs. Limitate in the state of the efficacy of this medicine. A any versus ago I was siven up by physicians as one who was in the mat stage of Consumption, and I was taken from my home in Phila delibility, and I was taken from my home in Phila delibility, and it was taken from my home in Phila delibility, and it was taken from my home in Phila delibility, and it was taken from my home in Phila delibility, and it was taken from my home in Phila delibility, and it was taken from my home in Phila delibility, and it was taken from my home in Phila delibility, and it was taken from my home in Phila delibility, and it was taken from my home in Phila delibility, and it was what that I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning min catching at straws, I beard of and obtained this preparations and herbs, which, to the astonishment of the my stream and might-sweats all began to the stone of the property profess of home and trait in my lungs and would spit up more than a pust of offensive vellow matter every morning for more than a week, as soon as this expectation began to subside my caugh, tever, pain and night-sweats all began to eave, and my superita and home how an entire the most property and have been crimedia. I soon recovered that I was with difficulty that I could jet in m

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